





GENSUSOF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

CC77-I-17(P) Issued April 1979

Industry Series

Preliminary Report

Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.

SIC 1752

During 1977, the establishments with payroll in this industry had business receipts of \$1.7 billion. Of this amount, \$1.6 billion were receipts for construction work, an increase of 38 percent compared with 1972. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$69.9 million leaving net construction receipts of about \$1.5 billion. Total average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 7 percent from 1972 to 41.0 thousand employees. Payroll for 1977 amounted to \$453.9 million. Value added at \$820.0 million in 1977 was 26 percent more than in 1972.

The Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C. industry includes establishments primarily engaged in laying, scraping, finishing, or refinishing of parquet and other hardwood flooring. This industry also includes the installation of asphalt tile, linoleum, and mastic and resilient flooring. It includes establishments engaged in the installation of vinyl tile and sheets, the laying or removal of carpets, and the construction of fireproof flooring. A considerable amount of similar activity probably is undertaken as a secondary activity by establishments classified in other construction industries or other kinds of businesses. This industry does not include establishments primarily engaged in terrazzo, tile, marble, or mosaic work (industry 1743). Bowling alley installation work is classified in industry 1799. For a more detailed description, see the 1972 SIC Manual.¹

For this census, a "construction establishment" was defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business at which or from which the usual business activities related to construction were conducted. A separate census report was required from each establishment but not from each construction site. Instead, the data for work at each site were included in the report from the appropriate office or branch office. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

The 1977 Census of Construction Industries is the sixth

census of construction establishments in the United States. As in previous years, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and service industries under authority of title 13 of the United States Code. Although the first construction census was conducted covering 1929, only the data from the censuses of 1967 and 1972 are comparable with the 1977 data.

The 1977 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on reports from a probability sample of approximately 181,000 establishments selected from about 536,000 construction establishments with payroll. The sample included all construction establishments with a payroll equivalent of 15 or more full-time employees and a sample of those with fewer employees. There were two exceptions: In SIC 1521, sampling was employed in establishments with less than 20 employees because of the large number of establishments in that industry; in SIC 1795, all known establishments were included because of the very small number of establishments in that industry. The data obtained from the sample were inflated to represent all construction establishments with payroll. Complete descriptions of the sampling and estimating procedures will be included in the final reports.

Since the data in this report are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. The standard error shown in the tables is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population was surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error partially incorpo-



¹ Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 4101-0066. Price \$6.75. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0. Price 90 cents.

Table 1. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1977, 1972, and 1967

(Thousands of dollars. Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text)

(Thousands of dollars. Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rou	counding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text)					
Item		other floorwork spec: elsewhere classified		Standard error of estimate (percent)		
	1977	1972	1967	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments	8,966	9,052	7,833	3	3	4
Proprietors and working partners	6,104	6,637	6,676	4	4	4
All employees:		4		_		
March	38,648 42,716	41,297 42,659	36,068 36,738	2 2	2 2	
August	41,537	45,819	39,918	2	2	
November	41,077 41,031	44,536 44,262	38,442 38,459	2 2	2 2	
	-,	,				
Construction workers:	31,516	33,680	30,708	2	2	
May	35,188	34,873	31,262	2	2	
August November	34,330 33,903	37,858 36,450	34,450 33,118	2 2	2	
Average	33,770	36,402	33,072	2	2	
Other employees:						
March	7,132	7,617	5,461	2	3	
May	7,528 7,207	7,786 7,961	5,506 5,473	2 2	3	
November	7,174	8,086	5,473	2	3	
Average	7,270	8,092	5,585	2	3	
Payroll, all employees	453,870	367,077	238,303	2	2	
Payroll, construction workers	352,973	291,384 75,693	197,582 40,770	2 2	2	
	100,897					
First quarter payroll, all employees	98,404	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA
Employer costs for fringe benefits	79,996	(NA)	(NA)	1 2	(NA)	(NA
Legally required expenditures	47,433 32,563	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)	1	(NA) (NA)	(NA (NA
All business receipts	1,674,093	1,209,945	783,755	2	2	
Total construction receipts	1,617,112	1,175,846	762,005	2	2	
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	787,147	521,209	349,178	2	3	
Other business and land receipts	56,982	34,099	21,800	5	8	
Net construction receipts	1,547,184	1,132,194	743,320	2	2	
Value added	819,973	649,375	433,246	2	2	
Selected payments	854,120	560,570	350,522	2	3	
Materials, components, and supplies	752,781	¹ 516,918	¹ 331,795	2 4	3 6	
Construction work subcontracted to others	69,928 31,412	43,652 (NA)	18,758 (NA)	3	(NA)	(NA
Electricity	4,112	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA
Natural gas	2,072 22,544	(NA) (NA)	(NA) (NA)	28	(NA) (NA)	(NA (NA
Lubricating oils and greases	1,814	(NA)	(NA)	6	(NA)	(NA
Other	871	(NA)	(NA)	8	(NA)	(NA
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	11,980	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA
For machinery and equipment	3,053	1,735	913	6 3	7	
For structures	8,927	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA
Selected purchased services	24,971	(NA)	(NA)	4 3	(NA) (NA)	(NA (NA
Communication	12,049 2,577	(NA) (NA·)	(NA) (NA)	23	(NA)	(NA
Repairs to machinery and equipment	10,346	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA
Capital expenditures	26,947	14,441	6,357	4	7	
New	22,916	11,155	5,018	4	5	
Structures and related facilities	3,692 19,225	2,468 8,687	1,333 3,685	13	15 5	
Machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks Automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use	15,866	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA
Used	4,031	3,286	1,339	7 16	23 32	1
Structures and related facilities Machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks	583 3,448	2,375 911	743 596	8	13	1
Fixed assets and depreciation:						
Gross book value of depreciable assets at end of year	142,557	90,013	(NA)	2	3	(NA
Accumulated depreciation at end of year Net value of depreciable assets at end of year	65,461 77,096	38,914 51,099	(NA) (NA)	2 3	4	(NA (NA
Depreciation charges during year	16, 180	10,473	(NA)	3	15	(NA
Structures, additions, and related facilities: Gross book value of depreciable assets at end of year	39,413	24,647	(NA)	4	6	(NA
Accumulated depreciation at end of year	12,883	5,760	(NA)	4	5	(NA
Net value of depreciable assets at end of year Depreciation charges during year	26,530 1,967	18,887 1,380	(NA) (NA)	13	7 9	(NA (NA
	1,967	1,500	(144)	13	,	(141)
Machinery and equipment:						
Machinery and equipment: Gross book value of depreciable assets at end of year	103,144 52,578	65,366 33,154	(NA)	2 2	3	(NA
Machinery and equipment:	103,144 52,578 50,566	65,366 33,154 32,212	(NA) (NA) (NA)	2 2 3 3	3 3 3 17	(NA (NA (NA (NA

 $^{^{1}}$ Includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants, now shown separately.

Table 2. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1977 and 1972

(Thousands of dollars. Detailed figures may not add to totals because of rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see text)

Item	Floor laying and oth special trade contr elsewhere classif	Standard error of estimate (percent)		
	1977	1972	1977	1972
Construction receipts	1,617,112	1,175,846	2	2
Building construction	1,270,254	981,395	2	3
Single-family houses	652,310	442,441	3	3
Apartment buildings	126,280	161,174	4	5
Other residential buildings	38,096	32,386	4	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	78,736	75,764	4	2
Office and bank buildings	124,811	87,495	3	4
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	59,994	43,849	3	4
Religious buildings	23,053	16,403	4	3
Educational buildings	80,925	72,771	3	3
Hospitals and institutional buildings	60,589	34,262	3	3
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	16,220	12,146	8	4
Other nonresidential buildings	9,240	2,704	21	13
Nonbuilding construction	7,241	4,339	2	13
Construction work not specified by kind	339,660	190,112	4	6

Note: See text for explanation of duplication.

rates the effect of random errors of response, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error.

This report does not include figures for separate administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service construction establishments of the same company. Data for separate central administrative offices and auxiliaries are collected in the enterprise statistics survey, a part of the economic censuses.

This report is one in a series presenting preliminary data collected in the 1977 Census of Construction Industries. The universe for this census included all establishments classified in the construction industries (SIC's 15, 16, 17, and 6552). This report will be superseded by a more detailed final report. In addition to data for establishments with payroll presented here, the final Industry Summary report and the reports in the Geographic Area Series will present limited data for construction establishments with no payroll during 1977.

The totals of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, State, or other groupings in this census contain varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted out to other construction firms and, therefore, will be included in the subcontractor's receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure

has been derived by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the construction receipts.

Usually, "value added" is the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. It eliminates the duplication in receipts because of subcontracting. It also eliminates from the output measure the cost of materials, which differs in relative importance among areas and industries. For this census, "value added" is equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for industries for which land receipts are significant, "value added" is equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

The symbols in the tables mean:

- Represents zero.
- D Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies; figures are included in higher level totals.
- S Withheld because estimates did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the associated standard error or a consistency review.
- Z Standard error of estimate is greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- a Sampling error is greater than 40 percent.
- NA Not available; data were not collected.

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